



## DAILY COURIER.

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LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY MORNING. FEB. 14.

Mr. Lincoln's Position and the Northern People.

There is no question, little doubt relative to the position and intentions of Mr. Lincoln, in the mind of any one, but as the President elect of a great Confederacy, soon to enter on the discharge of his high trust, and about to be invested for a time with more power and influence than will be possessed by any other man on the continent, the interest which every patriot feels in the preservation of our Republican institutions and the maintenance of the rights and privileges of American citizens justifies the importance attached to his public declarations.

That his speech at Indianapolis, which we print in full this morning, was not a hasty and unthought effort is evident from the position of the speaker and the circumstances attending its delivery, and the fact that with his own hand he revised it for the press; while the tone of the Black Republican paper published in the city of his residence and edited by a near blood relative, his own declarations to newspaper correspondents and private gentlemen, and the character of those upon whom he has bestowed his confidence compel us to believe, and must convince every reflecting man, that the policy foreshadowed in the Chicago platform, "as revised by himself," will be carried out by Mr. Lincoln's administration to the fullest possible extent.

Of this speech, which we are informed by the Cincinnati Gazette, embraces nearly or quite all we will have to say touching the general policy of the incoming administration until he gets to Washington, the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

Lincoln's corroboration Indianapolis speech had a very bad effect in Washington, as we are advised, by telegraph. It will do more to disintegrate the Union States, it was very incendiary.

The Indianapolis Sentinel, a sound and patriotic paper, of yesterday morning, after quoting Mr. LINCOLN's declaration to Mr. HITCHCOCK, of this State, says:

The speech of Mr. LINCOLN in this city, on Monday evening, is fully explained by the editor of the Journal, who is laying down his policy and educating the hearts of his friends for war. He means to plunge the country into all the horrors of civil war, and we, as well look the question squarely in the face.

The New Albany Ledger, which supported Mr. DOUGLAS for President, as did the Sentinel, thus refers to the comments of a Kentucky Opposition paper on the speech:

We have little hope that anything which the editor of the Journal or other Union papers will say, will have any weight with Mr. Lincoln. He has enhimself over to the fanaticism of his own section, and is determined to pursue a policy that will involve the country in civil war.

And the Louisville Journal, which is certainly not disposed to put the most favorable construction on anything the President elect may say, closes a sharp review of this speech as follows:

The capture of forts now in possession of the seceding States could be accomplished or even undertaken only at the cost of a general war, and the time of and of the extinction of the last hope of preserving the nation. If Mr. Lincoln does in reality meditate this enterprise, he is the most impudent and most impudent of the enterprise he is scarcely less than a simpleton for broaching it as he has done.

We hope that before Mr. Lincoln proceeds to Washington, he will at least retire him self from the first horn of this dilemma by clearly disavowing his Indianapolis speech as a mere expression of opinion, but which can assure him in all earnestness that unless he shall make this disavowal promptly he will have inflicted on the cause of the country a blow that may not be easily repaired.

Mr. LINCOLN has proceeded "another stage on his journey to Washington, without disavowing directly or indirectly his Indianapolis speech as a declaration of his policy."

The contrary, in Cincinnati he was called upon by a number of Germans, whose spokesman said to him in a formal address:

You earned our votes as the champion of free homesteads. Our vanquished opponents have been reduced, through frequent and violent attacks, to the status of a cowering and impotent class. They have no weight with Mr. Lincoln. He has enhimself over to the fanaticism of his own section, and is determined to pursue a policy that will involve the country in civil war.

The speech of Mr. Lincoln, as the champion of free homesteads, was the most important of the Black Republican and "Workingmen's meetings" in order to create an impression, as if the mass of the workingmen were in favor of the cause between the interest of free labor and slave labor, by which the victory just won would be turned into defeat. This is a decided proof of disunity.

We firmly adhere to the principles which directed our votes in your favor. We trust that you, the self-reliant and self-sacrificing, who upheld the Constitution and the laws, and who were true to our country, will stand by us.

The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days; and often with a meaning which I do not understand the meaning of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the mass of the popular literature, and the things they would represent by the use of the words. What, then, is "coercion?" What is "invasion?" Shall the march of an army into a country be "invasion," or shall the march of a people, and with hostile intent toward them, be "invasion?"

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The progress of Mr. Lincoln from Spring-field to this point has been "continued" without any mention of the "Workingmen's and "Workingmen's meetings" in order to create an impression, as if the mass of the workingmen were in favor of the cause between the interest of free labor and slave labor, by which the victory just won would be turned into defeat. This is a decided proof of disunity.

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## River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING. FEB. 14.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements.

JACOB STRADER, Dillman, Cindmatt.  
QUEEN OF THE WEST, Scott, N.  
CITIZEN, Scott, Memphis.  
COMMERCIAL, Mason, St. Louis.  
W. H. MACLAY, Conway, Louisville.  
CHICAGO, St. Louis.

ARRIVALS. February 13.

Telegraph, Cincinnati. Doves, Ky.; River; Louisville, Ohio; Emerald, N. J.; Nassau, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; Dave, Ky.; Kyrill, Louisville, Ky.; Kyns, Grey Eagle, Henderson; Louisville, Ky.; Kyns, Grey Eagle, Henderson; Judge Torrence, N. D.; DEPARTURES.

Telegraph, Cincinnati. Doves, Ky.; River; Louisville, Ohio; Nassau, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; Dave, Ky.; Kyrill, Louisville, Ky.; Kyns, Grey Eagle, Henderson; Louisville, Ky.; Kyns, Grey Eagle, Henderson; Judge Torrence, N. D.

THE RIVER was still fulling a little yesterday—about two inches in twenty-four hours, at the head of the falls, and the water is now at the mark. On the falls there were five feet seven inches in the pass. The weather continues moderate, though quite cloudy yesterday, indicating snow or rain.

At Pittsburgh, yesterday morning, as we learn by despatched telegrams, dealers have given up their water power, and the canal, but our noon despatch report the river at a stand, with eighteen feet water in the channel. This, however, is a good tide, and we expect the river to be navigable early next week for ascending boats.

At Cincinnati, on Sunday, the river had fallen ten inches, but at all points above the falls, the water is now at the water at Parkersburg. Tuesday evening, with the departure of the Leonora, J. B. Ford, and Citizen for lower ports.

The weather continues to be rising at Cincinnati this evening, or by tomorrow, and a heavy rise may be anticipated.

The Mississippi at Memphis, Saturday evening, had come down to 1000 feet, and the river was slow, with four feet water in the channel. The Memphis Enquirer, of Sunday, has the following:

The river is now at a point where our departure is imminent.

The Stephen Decatur came up, and will take 300 passengers.

The Silver Wave is in port, and will take 250 passengers.

The Meteor departed, taking 3,500 bales to St. Louis.

The Marquette will be up to New Orleans and load with 1000 bales of cotton.

The Anglo-Saxon will get off some time during the day, for Cincinnati, with 1800 bales of cotton, and a large lot of corn, and other kinds of grain.

The Chancellor, Atlantic, E. H. Faile, and Faile's Family passed Mem-phis.

The Cumberland was falling slow.

Monday with an abundance of water, how-

ever, on the shoals for all navigable pur-

poses. The Clipper came up at Nashville, and the Wabash and the departure were to the John Gault and Ida.

THE Wabash at Vincennes, on Tues-

day, was rising slowly.

THE Trio, Capt. Everhart, is now at the port wharf loading for Memphis, for which port she is advertised to start on Friday.

TIGHT PAINTS.—Here is another quick act of the Memphis.

It was said by the river police yesterday for steaming steamers passengers without a license. He was fined twenty-five dollars and sent to the changing in default of payment.

THE huge Maris Denning, an inter-

loping craft, left New Orleans on Saturday

last with 1200 tons of groceries for Cin-

cinnati. She is for the firm, Harrison & Hooper, 2400 bales, molasses, 1000 bales, coffee, and 750 bales sugar.

THE John Rainie arrived last night from New Orleans, with a fine crop of

the day, and the river is now at a standstill, her gently gleaming, we are inde-

pendent for a manifest and memorandum.

THE John Rainie, in charge of Capt. Uni-

versal, is now at the river, at Montgome-

ry, and is now at the falls, and the water was still rising.

THE Confederacy still has some re-

mainders of cotton, and the market is

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